THE Soybean Digest

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

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NOVEMBER ◆ 1954

VOLUME 15 ◆ NUMBER 1

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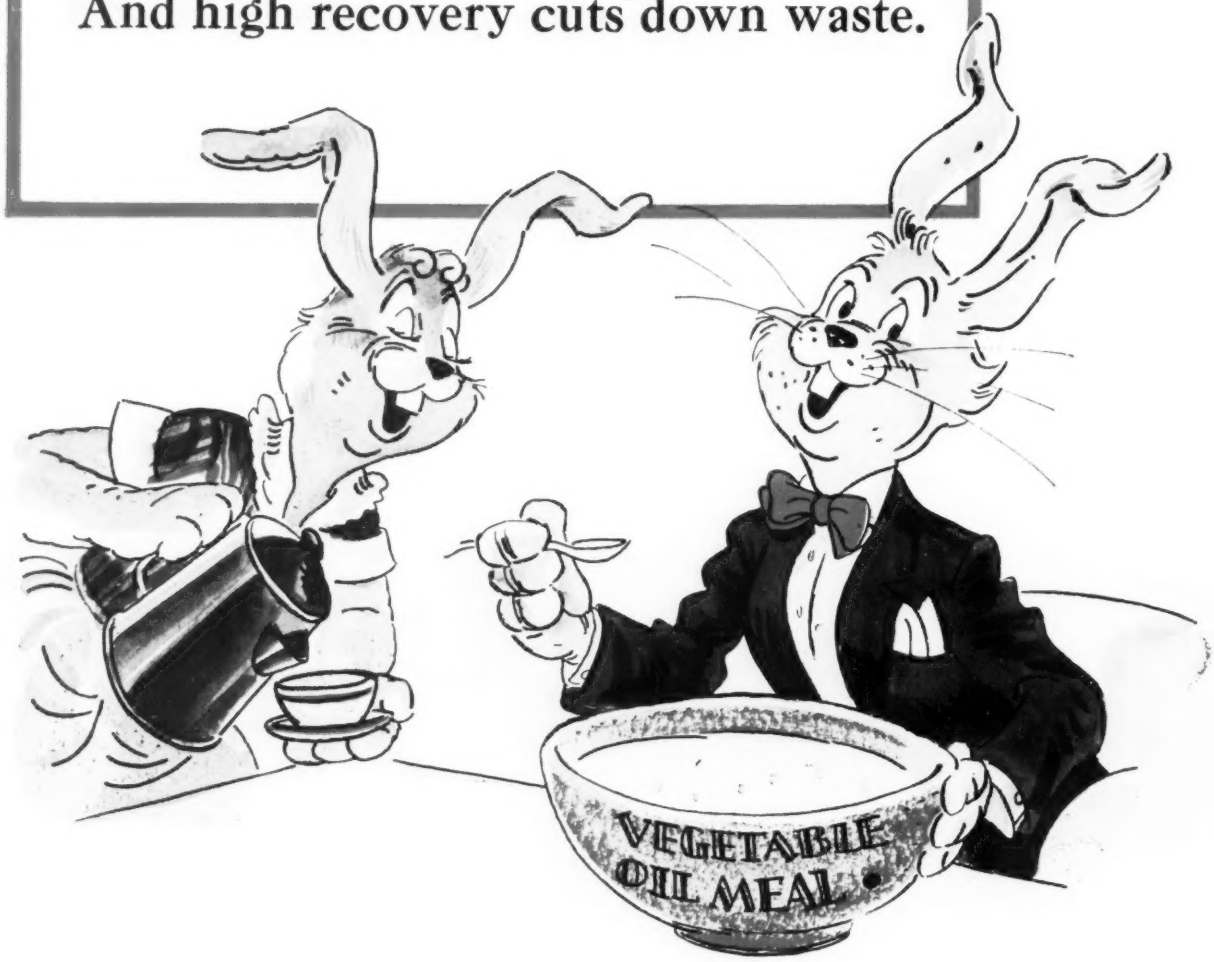

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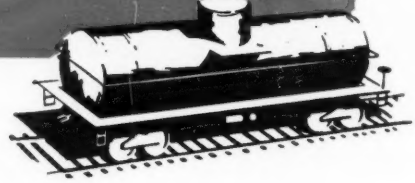

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

Special Products Division

Bartlesville, Oklahoma

THE Soybean Digest

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 15 • November, 1954 • No. 1

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THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safe-guarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

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EDITOR'S DESK

By GEO. M. STRAYER

GRADE CHANGE SHOULD BE SUPPORTED

Petition has been filed with the grain division of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture requesting public hearings on a proposal to lower the allowable percentage of foreign material by 1 percent in each grade of soybeans. This petition, filed by the American Soybean Association, follows action taken at the annual convention at Memphis.

It is assumed public hearings will be held during the winter months, with a timetable aimed at making any changes effective with the beginning of the 1955 crop movement. Less confusion results from changes made at that time than at any other time during the year.

This proposal, if made effective, would return allowable foreign material content in each grade to the level in effect until 1949. Growers and processors have repeatedly gone on record favoring lower foreign material allowances. The only objections voiced to a similar proposal at the last series of hearings were offered by handlers of the crop. It would appear that when both the producer and the user of a crop agree that changes would benefit the industry the men who handle the crop—the intermediaries—should agree to any reasonable proposal. They have little to gain or lose from a grade change. They merely buy from one group and sell to another, with no change in the form of the commodity.

When public hearings are held it is our hope that grain men—who have as much at stake in the longtime welfare of the soybean industry as any other one group—will support the proposal. Any immediate loss due to need for more trained help in determining grades will be far overbalanced by the longtime progress which our industry will achieve by returning to a basis of selling soybeans rather than foreign material. A change of 1 percent in foreign material will not cure the ill, but it will make a material contribution toward it because it will remove most of the incentive for blending and adding extraneous matter. Cleaner soybeans—worth more money—will be the result. *More widespread and careful use of recleaners* on combines will be the means. *Cleaning facilities at country buying points* will become more important. Domestic processors and export buyers will reflect higher values in prices paid.

When public announcement of the dates and places of public hearings is made we hope every reader will arrange to be represented in support for the proposal.

WATCH FOR MOISTURE TROUBLES

Reports reaching us indicate large holdings of 1954 crop soybeans on farms. Newly-constructed storage, together with smaller stocks of grains, have made storage space more available at soybean harvest time.

Harvest weather this year has not been as favorable as in recent years. Fields, in most areas, are wetter. Moisture content of the soybeans reflects weather conditions. Some high moisture beans went into bins on farms. Some unfortunate experiences with storage are probable this year.

No soybeans should be binned above 14 percent moisture, without provision for drying. As a general rule no beans above 13 percent moisture should be stored beyond the winter months. One load of high-moisture beans can spoil an entire bin, for once spoilage starts it spreads regardless of moisture content. If there is any question—if your beans are on the borderline—better check them frequently and carefully.

Greatest culprit in storing soybeans is foreign material. Weed and grass seeds, usually green and high in moisture at soybean harvest time, tend to accumulate in pockets. Once spoilage starts in such areas it is likely to spread through an entire bin. Green foreign material has spoiled huge quantities of otherwise high quality soybeans placed in storage. Careful use of a recleaner on the combine, or use of a cleaner before storage, is the only safe rule when soybeans containing foreign material are placed in storage on the farm or in the country elevator.

High moisture will likewise turn otherwise high quality beans into a total loss. If you are storing soybeans be sure you know their condition at all times. Probe and check carefully. Do it frequently. Mere surface inspection of the bin is not sufficient.

TAKE ACTION TO DISPOSE OF CCC OILS

Without music or fanfare, but with remarkable speed, supplies of cottonseed oil in CCC hands are being reduced. At the time of our Memphis convention CCC owned about 825 million pounds of cottonseed oil. Today stocks are down to about 590 million pounds. Remaining supplies are top quality. Lower quality oils have been sold, primarily for export. Prospects would indicate that sales under Public Law 480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954) and domestic users will further reduce CCC supplies during coming months.

To Jim Thigpen and the men working with him we take this opportunity to extend recognition for a job well started. If present trends can be followed over a period of months our problems of fats and oils surpluses will have vanished. Consumption and usage are far better than continued costly storage of quantities above all normal needs.

AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Late News

Vol. 2, No. 23

Hudson, Iowa, Nov. 6, 1954

Published 22 times yearly as a service to the soybean industry.

HARVEST IS SLOW

Harvest has been the slowest in several years—in contrast with the past two years when the larger portion was out of the fields by early October. **As of Nov. 1 there were apparently few states where there were not at least a few unharvested fields,** and it appeared that combining might not be completed for some weeks. This was true even of Illinois where the bulk of the bean crop was harvested ahead of the October rains. Harvest has already been stretched over six weeks in many areas as compared with a single week in some places last year.

Since combining moves very rapidly when conditions are right due to the high degree of mechanization estimates of the percent of the crop still in the field at any one time can be little more than informed guesses. **Wall Street Journal** (Chicago) as of Nov. 1 reported the harvest as about completed in Illinois and Indiana; far advanced in Iowa and Minnesota.

Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Waye, Ind., estimated at least 20 percent of the acreage and 25 percent of total bushels still in the field. Walley reported many beans in low spots and some river bottoms totally lost.

Leslie Commodity Letter's estimate of the percentage of crop harvested Nov. 1: Ohio 50-60; Ind. 75-80; Ill. 90-95; Iowa and Minn. 60-65.

Spot reports from Soybean Digest correspondents on the progress of the harvest as of Oct. 29: central Arkansas 75 percent; Illinois, 75 to 100 percent, with ground needed to be frozen in some places to hold up equipment before harvest can be completed; northwest Indiana 85 to 90 percent; East Carroll Parish, La., 80 percent with rainy weather and some beans still green; Pemiscot and New Madrid Counties, Mo., 50 percent with beans shattering badly; northern Ohio 70 to 75 percent with many beans too high in moisture to be harvested; Brown County, Minn., 98 percent; Clark and Codington Counties, Ohio, 80 percent; southeast Wisconsin 95 percent; Tidewater Virginia 15 percent; southwest Ontario 40 percent, with impassable ground conditions in many fields.

MOISTURE REPORTS

Moisture content is reported generally high all over the soybean belt, both north and south, as compared with recent years. Moisture was too high in some areas for storage, and many beans were being put through driers. Some were being sold outright in southwestern Ontario and northwestern Ohio due to high moisture content. **Calvin Heilman, Kenton, Ohio, reports farmers in his area may have to take a penalty in order to save the crop.**

YIELD REPORTS

Leslie Commodity Service estimated the national soybean crop at 323 million bushels Nov. 1, **a drop from the 328.3 million estimated Oct. 1,** and the 331.2 million estimated by U. S. Department of Agriculture Oct. 1.

The chief states where Leslie went below the Oct. 1 estimate of USDA were Ohio, down ½ million; and Indiana, Minnesota and Iowa, each down 2 million. Poor harvesting weather has hampered harvesting operations in all these states. **Our spot reports in northern areas tend to raise earlier estimates** though some make allow-

ance for losing part of the crop in the field. We continue to get generally poor yield reports from the South.

OUTLOOK FOR SUPPLIES

The smallest carryover of old crop soybeans of record is reported by USDA. Carryover stocks on Oct. 1 totaled only 1.3 million bushels as against 10.1 million a year earlier. Old crop beans were being held as follows: On farms 520,000 bushels; terminals 613,000; processing plants 81,000; and interior mills, elevators and warehouses 113,000. None were being held by Commodity Credit Corp. Processor stocks including new beans Oct. 1 were 9.2 million bushels.

But USDA estimates that record supplies are in prospect for 1954-55—332.6 million bushels compared with 272.5 million for 1953-54.

Crushings of soybeans last season totaled 213.2 million bushels compared with 234.4 million in 1952-53. Soybean exports were at a record high of nearly 40 million bushels as against 31.9 million exported in 1952-53.

PROCESSOR OPERATIONS

Processors are apparently now operating at a near capacity in most areas though some got a late start due to the slow harvest. Many of the plants in the South are operating on cottonseed.

OPPOSE FREIGHT HIKE

The Mississippi legislature has adopted a concurrent resolution protesting the proposed increase of export freight rates on soybeans from points in Mississippi to Gulf ports. The action followed a recent hearing on the proposed rate increase held in Atlanta by the Southern Freight Association.

The Mississippi legislators joined a number of farm organizations and leaders protesting the proposed rate hike.

EXPORTS

Over 6 million bushels of soybeans were scheduled to be loaded out of the port of New Orleans for export in the period from Oct. 28 through Nov. 15.

MARGARINE RECORD

Margarine has set a new production record for the third successive month, according to S. F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers. **September's output of 118,051,000 pounds established a new nine-month high of 995.2 million pounds,** according to Riepma. Previous record was 940.8 million pounds, set last year.

Topsoil moisture is now ample all over the soybean belt except for Kansas, Nebraska and parts of the Midsouth, according to the Weather Bureau.

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans Oct. 29	Price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans Oct. 29	Price to farmers for bagged soybean oil meal Oct. 29
Ark.		$2.40	
Ill.	$2.67 @ $2.74	2.69	$76 @ $90
Ind.	2.68		96
Iowa	2.66		76
La.	2.45	2.45	
Minn.	2.59		98
Mo.	2.56		
Ohio	2.64		
S. Dak.	2.50		
Va.	2.73	2.73	
Ontario		2.46	

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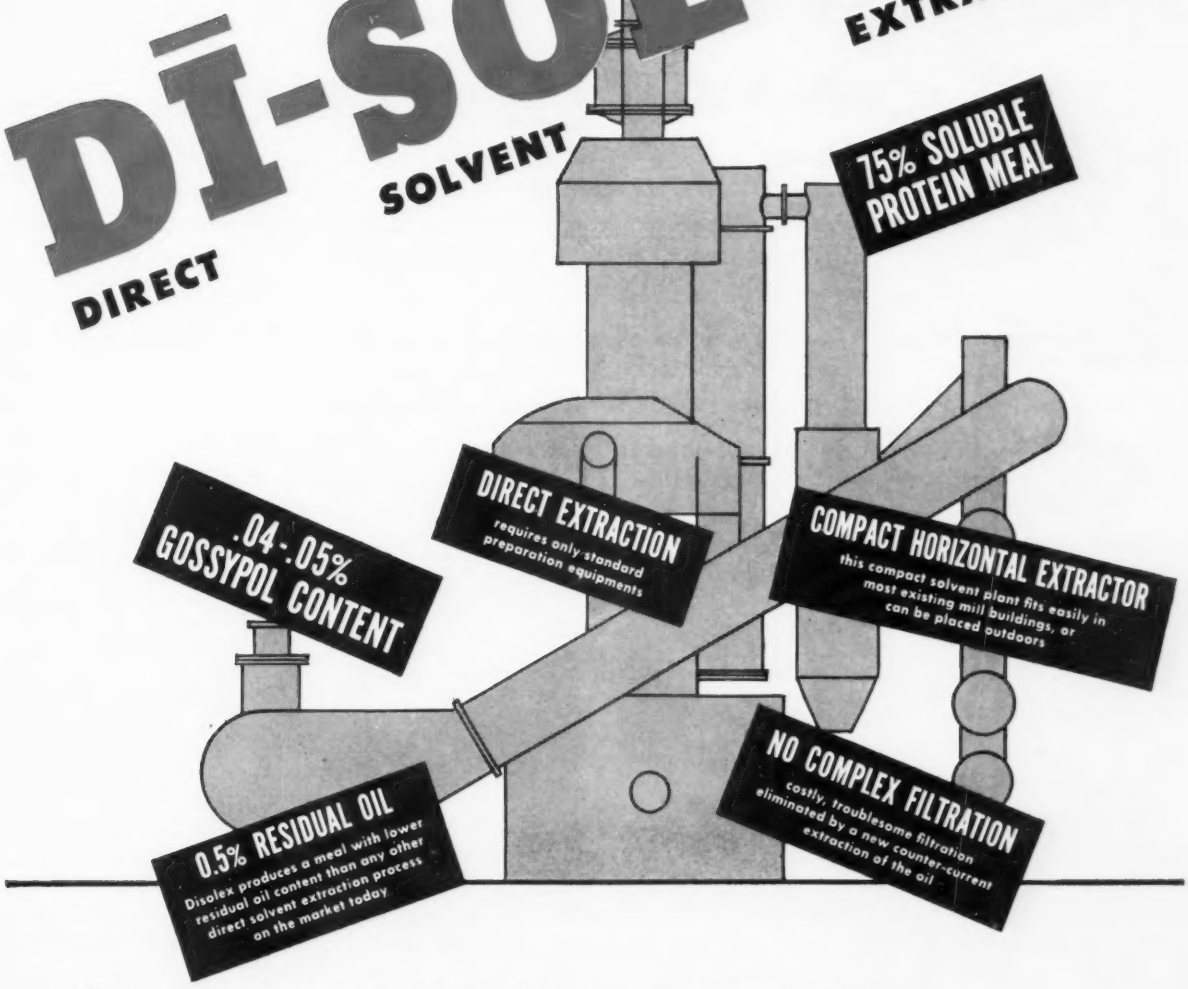
75% SOLUBLE PROTEIN MEAL
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requires only standard preparation equipments
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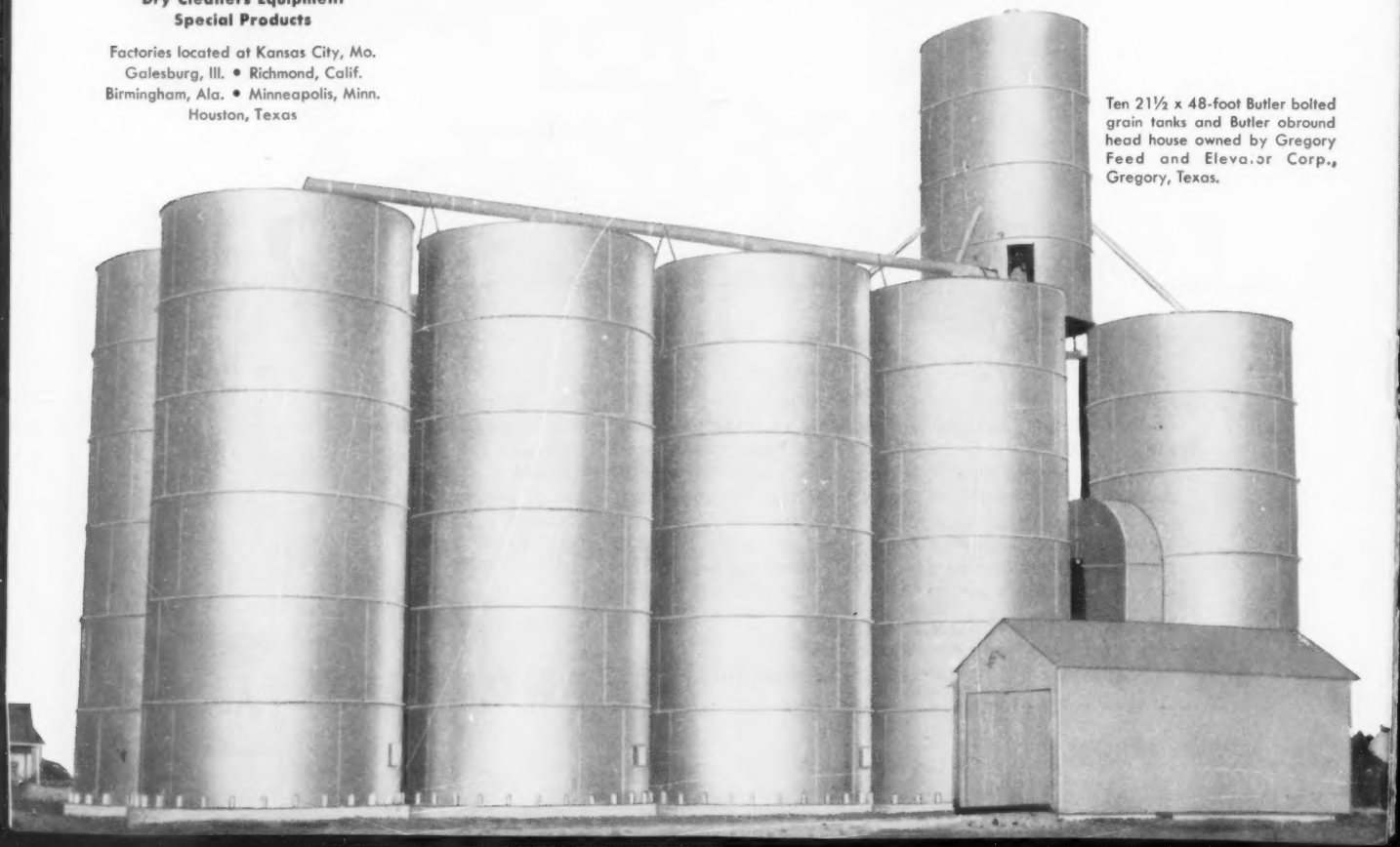
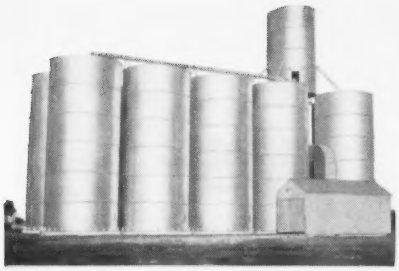


Ten 21½ x 48-foot Butler bolted grain tanks and Butler obround head house owned by Gregory Feed and Elevator Corp., Gregory, Texas.



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IDAHO: J. H. Wise and Son, 222 Broadway, Boise
Louis A. Thorson, 277 Pierce St., Twin Falls

INDIANA: Shinkle Construction Co., 2406 Main St., Elwood

IOWA: Todd & Ray Construction Co., Ames
Mill & Elevator Service Co., P. O. Box 141
Highland Park Station, Des Moines 13
General Conveyor Corporation
2631 Fifth Avenue South, Fort Dodge

KANSAS: Ernest Engineering Company, Topeka

LOUISIANA: Green's Hardware & Machinery Co., Crowley

MICHIGAN: The Vasold Construction Co., Freeland

MINNESOTA: Hoganson Construction Company
622 Flour Exchange Building, Minneapolis
Olson Elevator and Mill Supply, 474 Wheeler, Mankato

MISSOURI: Kansas City Millwright Company
Board of Trade Building, Kansas City

MONTANA: Burt Talcott Builder
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NEBRASKA: Jones Construction Company, Grant
G. E. Morrison Construction Co.
4510 Cuming Street, Omaha

NORTH CAROLINA: Aeroglide Corporation
510 Glenwood Avenue, Raleigh

NORTH DAKOTA: Koland Construction Co., Bottineau

OREGON: Heaton Steel and Supply Company
428 Spring Street, Box 390, Klamath Falls
Portland Erection Company, Inc.
5595 N. Lagoon Ave., Swan Island, Portland 18

PENNSYLVANIA: Sprout-Waldron & Co., Inc., Muncy

SOUTH DAKOTA: All-State Engineering Company
520 Second Avenue, N. E., Aberdeen

TENNESSEE: W. J. Savage Company, Flour and Feed Mill Division, Clinch Avenue, Knoxville
Dabney-Alcott Supply Co., Inc.
32 West Iowa Avenue, Memphis 5

TEXAS: E. O. Ross, Inc.
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Briggs-Weaver Machinery Co., 5000 Hines Blvd., Dallas
Wallace Sales and Engineering Co.
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WASHINGTON: The Haskins Co., 3613 Main St., Spokane

WISCONSIN: Roy E. Kippert
4302 Hillcrest Drive, Madison

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

GROWERS

Diseases Light in Indiana

SOYBEAN diseases in Indiana generally were fewer in number and less severe than at any time since the annual disease survey was started in 1948, report Kirk L. Athow and Albert H. Probst of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station at Lafayette, Ind.

Athow and Probst made survey trips to soybean producing areas in the state in July and August. They attribute the mildness in disease outbreaks to the extremely hot, dry weather throughout most of the state from the middle of June through July.

Most diseases that occurred were somewhat later in relation to stage of growth than usual.

Potash deficiency was observed in a number of fields but was not excessive. Manganese deficiency is less widespread than in some years past. In the most deficient areas 60 to 70 percent of the fields were sprayed or fertilized with manganese sulfate to control the deficiency.

Bacterial leaf spots were not severe.

Brown spot, generally one of the most important diseases in Indiana, was less severe than usual. Heaviest infection was in the central and northwestern parts of the state.

Downy mildew was about normal in northern Indiana, less severe than usual in the central part, and absent in the southern part of the state.

Frogeye leaf spot for the fourth year was not important because of the use of resistant varieties.

Brown stem rot was much less prevalent and severe than usual.

Diaporthe stem canker was found in many fields in central Indiana in mid-August but as the infection was late it was expected to cause very little loss.

Rhizoctonia root rot, a minor disease, was less prevalent than in 1953. Fusarium was about as prevalent as in 1953 when it was first recognized as a problem in Indiana.

Considerable grasshopper damage was observed northwest and west of Lafayette.

Virus diseases were not important.

Use of Weedicides

Use of Dinitro-o-sec-butyl phenol (amine salt) at four and one-half to six pounds, sodium pentachlorophenate at 16 to 20 pounds, or CIPC at six to eight pounds was recommended for killing germinating weeds prior to emergence of the soybean crop by the soybean research subcommittee at the annual Southern Weed Conference at Memphis, Tenn.

The lower rates should be applied on lighter soils, according to the committee. CIPC is not too effective when applied in very hot weather, according to the findings.

For killing growing annual weeds after soybean crop emergence Lion Herbicidal Oil No. 1, Flit 38, Cities Service No. 1 Oils and Stoddard Solvent at five gallons as a directed spray 14 days after emergence of beans were recommended. These sprays are not effective on large weeds, according to the report.

No solution was offered for killing or preventing the establishment of weeds and vines that interfere with combining operations. A combination of the pre-emergent and post-emergent sprays suggested above will help prevent most annuals but will not control perennials.

Problems suggested by the subcommittee as needing further study:

1—Depth of planting studies where pre-emergence treatments are applied.

2—Time of application for pre-emergence herbicides.

3—Combination of chemicals for better weed control with pre-emergence herbicides.

4—The use of dessicants and defoliants for drying up late season weeds that interfere with combine operations.

5—Evaluate new herbicides for weed control in soybeans.

Members of the soybean subcommittee that signed the report were W. E. Chappell, Virginia, chairman; V. C. Harris, Mississippi; and D. A. Hinkle, Arkansas.

Chance for Profits

A tremendous opportunity for increased profits in soybean production in South Carolina was recently pointed out by W. R. Allstetter, vice president of the National Fertilizer Association, to members of the South Carolina Plant Food Educational Society.

Under average conditions, South Carolina farmers now realize about $6 per acre profit from soybeans, which presently are planted on only about 182,000 acres in South Carolina. By following Clemson College recommendations, profits per acre would skyrocket to nearly $50.

Allstetter said that South Carolina farmers could afford to raise a much smaller cotton crop than at present and still make a higher profit—provided they would make proper use of fertilizer and other good farming practices.

SOYBEANS ARE NOT in Surplus!

A comment on Rhea Blake's paper in the September Digest

By T. A. Hieronymus
Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana.

IN HIS PAPER delivered at Memphis* Mr. Blake said, "If there are those who still persist in kidding themselves into thinking that soybeans are not in surplus **now**, I don't believe even they would contend that soybeans will not 'become surplus' if their exports are retarded." I do not think that soybeans are in surplus now nor do I think they will become surplus so long as the soybean industry does not make the suicidal error that the cottonseed industry made when it got its primary product—oil—supported at too high a level. I do not think that oil and soybean exports will be retarded if we follow a realistic price and trade program.

The "intolerable situation" that Mr. Blake seeks to correct has arisen because soybeans have been supported at comparatively low levels. Parity for soybeans seriously undervalues them. Soybeans were wired into the parity system in the middle 1930's when their products had not yet found their markets. Soybean oil was inferior compared to cottonseed oil and soybean meal had not gained farmer acceptance.

With the disruption of international trade in fats and oils during World War II and technological improvements in the quality, the oil fraction of the soybeans rapidly improved its competitive position. With improved feeding practices, the rapid growth of the mixed feed industry, and consumer acceptance, soybean meal quickly increased its competitive value as a feed. As a result of this growth of markets, parity for soybeans is much too low when compared to parity prices for corn. wheat, cotton, etc.

*Blake, William Rhea, "Interdependence of the Cotton and Soybean Industries," Soybean Digest, September 1954.

HIERONYMUS: The only thing we need to do to avoid surpluses is to price soybeans realistically.

Soybeans the Stepchild

Unfortunately this happy situation is in the process of correction. The new system of calculating makes the parity price of a commodity depend upon its average free market price for the most recent 10 years. We shall now proceed to watch a wartime scarcity of fats and oils with its accompanying high prices translated into parity for soybeans in a period of relative abundance of fats and oils.

The real irony of the situation that Mr. Blake so capably explains is that the cottonseed industry favored by a high support price and a system of supporting the price that works has been hurt while the soybean industry, treated like an ugly stepchild with a low level of support, has prospered.

We can only conjecture about what would have happened to the soybean industry had there been support prices through the years as high in comparison to commercial value as those of corn, wheat and cotton. To gain their markets products have to make sacrifices. They have to move in and demonstrate their merit. Soybeans were fortunate in the timing of their expansion. They grew up when competition was not great. However, it is not unreasonable to think that the growth of the industry would have stopped with the 1948 or 1949 crops had we had a price policy that would have retarded consumption and developed a "surplus." Would we have been able to develop our markets had the parity price been realistically high? There is room for considerable doubt.

I think that soybeans are not now in surplus nor likely to become surplus in the foreseeable future because the markets for products—meal and oil—are adequate and increasing. **The only thing that we need to do to avoid surpluses is to price soybeans realistically.**

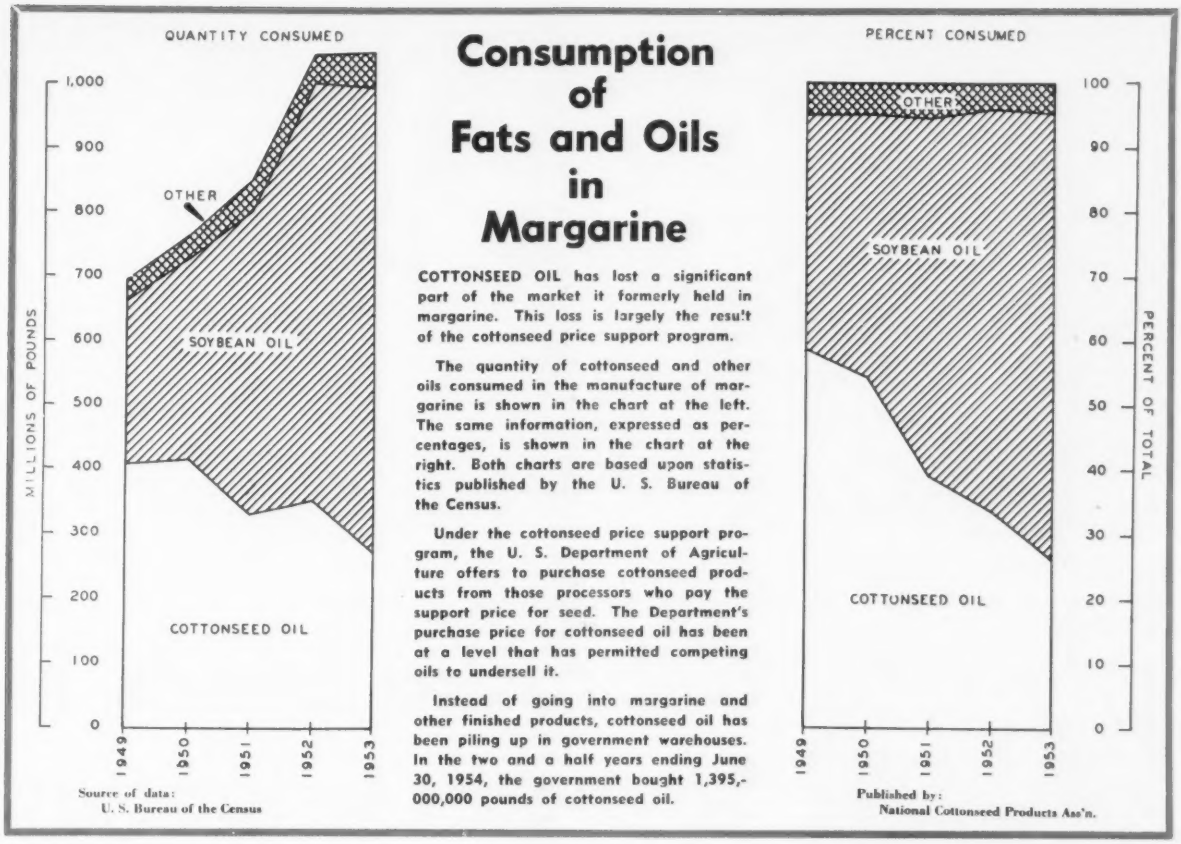
We are now using over one and one-half times as much high protein concentrate per animal unit as we did in the late 1930's. The livestock industry has absorbed these huge increases without any price concessions. Soybean meal now sells higher in relation to the index of feed grain prices than it did in the late 1930's.

It is generally agreed that present levels of protein intake by livestock are inadequate. Estimates of the deficiency indicate that we need a 50 percent increase in total high protein. We would have to double our soybean meal production to attain this level.

Our population is increasing and our dietary level is improving. A larger livestock population is indicated. It is clear that we have not saturated the market for high proteins.

Exportable Surplus

When the soybean crop was in its infancy—the mid-1930's—we did not produce enough edible fats and oils for our domestic requirements. We were net importers. We now produce very much more edible fat than we have domestic need for. We either export or stock pile this **domestic** surplus. The amount of the change from net importer to net exporter from 1935 to 1951 was about the amount of oil produced by a 300-million-bushel soybean crop. Our domestic market for total fat will increase no more rapidly than our population.


QUANTITY CONSUMED
MILLIONS OF POUNDS
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
OTHER
SOYBEAN OIL
COTTONSEED OIL
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
Source of data:
U. S. Bureau of the Census
Consumption of Fats and Oils in Margarine
COTTONSEED OIL has lost a significant part of the market it formerly held in margarine. This loss is largely the result of the cottonseed price support program.
The quantity of cottonseed and other oils consumed in the manufacture of margarine is shown in the chart at the left. The same information, expressed as percentages, is shown in the chart at the right. Both charts are based upon statistics published by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.
Under the cottonseed price support program, the U. S. Department of Agriculture offers to purchase cottonseed products from those processors who pay the support price for seed. The Department's purchase price for cottonseed oil has been at a level that has permitted competing oils to undersell it.
Instead of going into margarine and other finished products, cottonseed oil has been piling up in government warehouses. In the two and a half years ending June 30, 1954, the government bought 1,395,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil.
PERCENT CONSUMED
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
PERCENT OF TOTAL
OTHER
SOYBEAN OIL
COTTONSEED OIL
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
Published by:
National Cottonseed Products Ass'n.

I think that the world market will readily absorb our exportable surplus; that the world market has a basic need for more fats. I will cite three principal reasons.

First, world population appears to be increasing at a more rapid rate than production of fats and oils. This is certainly true for ex-United States production. Because fat is a basic dietary need requirements are a function of population.

Second, the production of goods and services is increasing throughout the world. Out of this increased productivity will come the ability to pay for American fats and oils. The level of fat intake in much of the world is below levels that consumers want. That is, while the United States per capita market will not expand as people are able to pay, the world market will.

Third, and I think most important, the populations of much of the world are very strongly demanding a higher dietary level. Fat is one of the first things of which they want to expand consumption. India has changed from a major exporter to an importer of fats and oils. China has not regained the prewar position as an exporter. There appear to be pressures for more fat in Russia and eastern Europe. As Africa develops, her domestic food requirements will increase rapidly. Again fats will have a high priority.

The immediate outlook for fats and oils exports is favorable. In 1951 and 1952, large stocks of fats and oils were built up in Europe as a war measure. Our exports were large. In 1953 and early 1954, these stocks were largely liquidated. It was during this period of European de-stocking that our exports fell off sharply. They are now back up. Our exports of principal fats, oils, and oilseeds, October 1953 through June 1954. were a record for that nine-month period. It appears to me that they will be very large in the year ahead.

Our stocks of soybean oil, cottonseed oil, and lard are now smaller than they were a year ago. A further decline will likely occur in the year ahead.

The Real Problem

Our problem is not how to achieve a balance of burden among our various fats and oils but how best to service our export market. There are certain steps.

First, our price policy must be right. As Mr. Blake points out, the cottonseed support program has held an umbrella over soybean growers. It has also held an umbrella over the copra producers of Indonesia, the peanut growers of Africa, and the Antarctic whale ships, to mention only a few. We backed the world's inventory into the hands of CCC. We lost export volume.

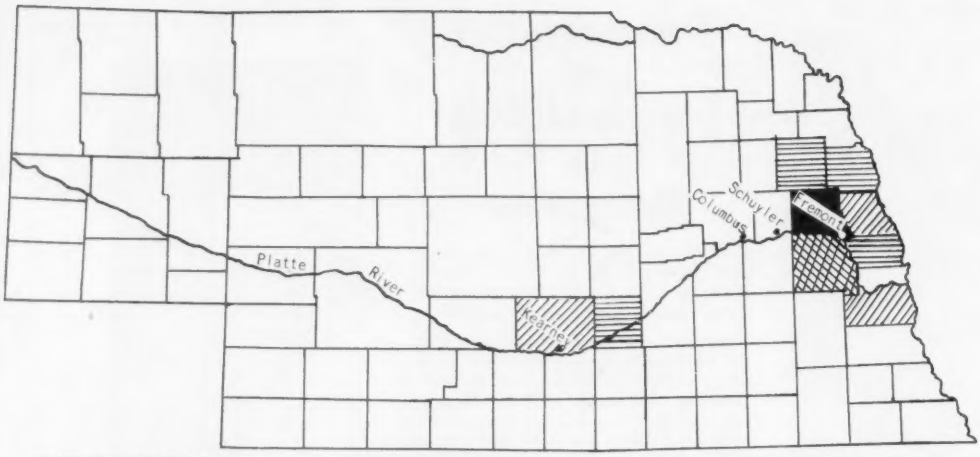
Second, we must sell our customers the products they want. The support program has worked so that we are trying to sell refined cottonseed oil to people who want soybean oil, soybeans, lard, and crude cottonseed oil.

Third, we must trade. We must stand ready to take anything of value or any kind of money in exchange for our surplus products.

These things are not consistent with the existing cottonseed support program. Nor would the situation be helped by a higher parity price for soybeans.

The best long-run interests of the soybean and cottonseed industries will be served by doing away with support programs that distort competitive prices. We need look no further than the current cottonseed and soybean situations to realize this.

The cottonseed growers have taken a severe competitive drubbing from soybeans. This is unfortunate. But it is a part of the ruthless competitive process that has led to such remarkable economic progress in the United States. I do not want to see the promotion of economic stagnation in the name of social justice.



SOYBEAN PRODUCING counties in Nebraska, 1953 crop. White, under 50,000 bushels. Horizontal lines, 50,000 to 100,000 bushels. Slanted lines, 100,000 to 300,000 bushels. Cross lines, 300,000 to 500,000 bushels. Black, over 500,000 bushels.

40 - BUSHEL YIELD was expected from this field of irrigated Hawkeyes near Gibbon, Nebr. In the field are Donald G. Hanway, University of Nebraska agronomist, Lincoln, and Mack McConnell, the owner. McConnell, a producer of certified Hawkeye and Blackhawk seed, has been irrigating soybeans for nine years and was one of the first to try irrigation in the area. He says it is 21 to 22 feet to water at his location.

PUMP HOUSE and field of irrigated soybeans on the Wayne Hendrickson farm near Kearney, Nebr. Irrigated beans were expected to average about 35 bushels per acre, the non-irrigated, less than half of that.

Nebraska Leads in Soybean Irrigation

State expands acreage rapidly

By KENT PELLETT
Managing Editor, the Soybean Digest

SOYBEAN acreage is skyrocketing in Nebraska. A contagious bean fever is rampant in the state just as it was a few years ago in some other areas—the Missouri Bootheel or southern Minnesota, for instance.

Harvested acreage this year was almost double that of last year. Production was estimated at 3.9 million bushels, more than double the 1.9 million bushels harvested in 1953. Only five years ago the harvested acreage was about 20,000 acres as compared to almost 200,000 this year.

But I felt after talking to farmers and businessmen that soybean expansion in Nebraska has just begun. There are two powerful forces at work to increase the bean acreage in the state where the economy is now dominated by wheat, corn and livestock.

1—Government controls on wheat and corn, with farmers looking for another paying cash crop.

2—The trend toward irrigation. About 30,000 acres of soybeans, almost one-sixth the crop, were grown under irrigation in Nebraska this year—the largest irrigated area devoted to soybeans in the nation—and it appears many more bean acres may be irrigated in the future.

Out along the Platte and Loup River valleys farmers are sinking irrigation wells as fast as they can hire well men to sink them. They have become convinced by the dry weather of the past two years that they can make the large capital outlay needed for irrigation pay.

Many of the farms with the new wells will grow soybeans. Farmers are finding out that water will boost soybean yields to the point where they are a paying crop. Without irrigation the crop would be restricted to a much smaller area along the eastern edge of the state where the dependable rainfall is enough to insure a crop most years.

Over 1,000 wells a year are now going down in Nebraska. There was a gain of 100,000 irrigated acres in 1953, and apparently an equal or greater number in 1954. This will bring the total of irrigated land close to 1⅓ million acres.

More than 9,500 irrigation wells are in operation in the state and serve over 600,000 acres—about half the total irrigated—according to E. C. Reed, state geologist. The bal-

ance is irrigated from reservoirs. Both furrow and sprinkler irrigation are used, though furrows predominate. Over one-half million acres of corn were irrigated in Nebraska in 1953.

The present irrigated acreage can be doubled if the groundwater supply holds out and the river flow is normal, according to A. E. Anderson, Nebraska state statistician.

Big Water Supply

The Wall Street Journal quotes Reed as saying that the state's water supply can't be equalled anywhere in the nation. A vast underground reservoir lies beneath the soil of part of south central Nebraska waiting to be tapped. This originates in underflow draining from the Sandhills to the northwest. Apparently much of the potential irrigated area is adapted to soybeans.

Depth to water ranges from a few feet in the valleys to 250 or more. The irrigation wells yield as much as 2,000 gallons per minute.

Cost of installing an irrigation system including the well is estimated at $50 or more per acre. Nebraska Farmer estimates the cost of irrigating crops on a typical 360-acre Clay County farm at $2.11 per irrigation per acre. Included in costs are interest on investment, depreciation, taxes, labor, tractor, repairs and fuel.

* * *

Soybeans certainly made a good showing under irrigation in Nebraska this year. Drought hurt the dry land crops, including soybeans, in the state. The yield difference between irrigated and non-irrigated fields—even on spots that did not get water in the irrigated fields—was easy to see.

There were many burned spots where the beans were small and shriveled. Many dry land fields were expected to yield 10 to 15 bushels per acre, while 35 to 40 bushels on the irrigated land were being talked.

Even so, the Nebraska soybean crop made a remarkable recovery following August rains. The June and July drought was severe and observers had the dry land crop written off as lost Aug. 1. The U. S. Department of Agriculture raised the yield estimate in the state 31 percent Sept. 1 as compared with a month earlier.

The indicated yield per acre for the state was 21 bushels as compared with the national average of 18.7. (The average, of course, is partly due to the irrigated acreage.) Last year, also dry, the state average was 18.5. In 1952 the per-acre yield was 26 bushels, the highest in the nation! So Nebraska hasn't been doing badly in soybean production without irrigation. Farmers are becoming convinced they can grow soybeans west of the Missouri River as well as east of it.

FARMERS DAY group at University of Nebraska soybean test plots near Kearney where irrigated and unirrigated beans were compared Sept. 17. Irrigated plots were watered one, two and four times, and 19- and 38-inch row spacings were used.

But Dale Luther, the Buffalo County agent at Kearney, said he expected a big 30-bushel average in his county, all on irrigated land.

Buffalo County was probably second in soybean production in the state this year, being exceeded only by Dodge in eastern Nebraska. There is also considerable irrigation in Hall County, the next east of Buffalo.

Leading crops around Kearney are corn, wheat and alfalfa. The contraction in the wheat acreage is contributing to soybean production. Farmers formerly grew considerable acreages of potatoes but are switching from this crop to soybeans.

Farmers, many of them substantial soybean producers, turned out for a field day at Kearney, Sept. 17, when the University of Nebraska's irrigated soybean test plots were the center of attention. The plots were demonstrated by Donald G. Hanway, University agronomist, and Jerry Eastin, graduate student.

Hanway and Eastin thought the plots that had not received water would make a surprising 15-to-20-bushel yield in spite of the June-July drought. But yield of the irrigated plots was expected to double this.

—All photos by Pellett

SOYBEAN SHIPPING POINT is the Golden West Grain Co., operated by Gerald Ehernberger & Sons at Schuyler, Nebr. Farmers have been growing soybeans in the area for 10 or 12 years, but increased acreage by 50 percent this year. There is considerable irrigation in the area, and farmers are putting down irrigation wells just as fast as they can find well men to do the job.

Soybean production is now concentrated in nine counties in the state, as shown by the map. The two main centers of soybean production are the irrigated area around Kearney and the eastern counties with Fremont as the center.

Undoubtedly future maps will show more counties included in each center. Irrigation wells are going down rapidly along the Platte River between the two areas. It is likely that the whole Platte Valley east of Kearney will be dotted with bean fields within a few years. In 1954 there was considerable soybean production in the two counties west of Dodge County which is shown in black on the map, as far west as Columbus.

Farmers are growing a substantial acreage of irrigated soybeans around Schuyler in Colfax County, and they are expanding irrigation as fast as they can sink the wells. They have been growing some soybeans in the county for 10 or 12 years but increased acreage by perhaps 50 percent this year.

Some irrigating is being done east of Schuyler to the Missouri River, but so far the irrigating has been done mostly on other crops in the counties near the Missouri River.

Soybeans are produced in the eastern counties both on the level lands along the Platte River and in the Missouri River bottoms. Yields in Dodge County were good this year —up to 30 bushels or more—as the rains came at the right time to make a crop. I saw many clean fields on the level lands west of Fremont. But I was told weeds were bad on some gumbo soils in the bottoms.

Fremont Producers

Typical producers near Fremont are the Hans Nielsens, Sr. and Jr. They grew over 200 acres this year. Their fields were among the cleanest I have seen. Their farms are highly mechanized. They also hand-hoe their beans so they eliminate weeds almost 100 percent. They list their beans in shallow furrows and say most beans in the area are listed. They estimated a 30-to-40-bushel crop this year.

Hans Nielsen, Jr., told me he makes as much money from beans as corn over a period of years. Corn is more profitable in an ideal year, but is hurt more by either drought or wet weather. The corn crop was cut by drought in Dodge County this year.

The Nielsens irrigated a small acreage of soybeans this year.

* * *

Hanway is in charge of soybean breeding work at the State University at Lincoln. He works at it only part time, as his main effort is teaching. Nevertheless, he is carrying on a surprising amount of work on soybeans, including the irrigated test plots, and some work on neutron irradiation.

With a 10-fold increase in soybean acreage in the state since Hanway started work only six years ago, there is every indication his efforts will pay big dividends in the future.

Other soybean work under way at the University includes rotations, an irrigation project by the agricultural engineers and a study of pests.

The state has four processing plants: Fremont Cake & Meal Co. at Fremont; Allied Mills, Inc., at Omaha; Gooch Milling & Elevator Co. at Lincoln; and Western Products Co. at Crete. All are Expeller plants.

THE COVER PICTURE

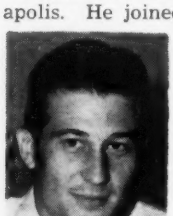
Dale K. Luther (left), Buffalo County agent, and Donald G. Hanway, University of Nebraska agronomist, examine an irrigated field of Hawkeyes near Kearney, Nebr. The field, on the Walt Hendrickson farm, had been irrigated four times and would make 40 bushels an acre, Hanway and Luther thought.

Hendrickson also irrigates hybrid corn and potatoes.

Glidden Office Manager

Appointment of Wallace L. Dicks as office manager of the Glidden division of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.'s formula feed department has been announced by Clyde Thompson, Staley formula feed sales manager at Decatur, Ill.

Dicks will be located in Indianapolis. He joined the Staley Co. in 1951 immediately following his graduation from the University of Illinois.



Wallace L. Dicks

Sale of the Glidden Co.'s livestock and poultry feed business to Staley was announced recently. Personnel of the Glidden feed division who have joined Staley at Indianapolis include Reeder Miller, sales coordinator, and Cy Hamel, branch credit manager. Staley has leased warehouse and office space from Glidden at Indianapolis.

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Fish Offer Soy Market

ONE OF THE fastest growing food businesses in America today is the frozen fish stick.

This merchandising of pieces of fish in batter first came into prominence last year when production totaled 1.5 million pounds.

It soared to a production of 9 million pounds in the first quarter of this year, and now the 1954 total volume is estimated at 40 million pounds.

Its popularity apparently is based on good flavor and easy preparation. Solid pieces of ocean fish are cut in oblong blocks and breaded.

Ingredients of the breading are important because they do much to control the flavor. Soy flour is one of the ingredients that is used by both commercial breading manufacturers and by fish stick companies which may make their own mix, according to the Soya Food Research Council, Washington, D. C.

When the housewife gets the frozen fish stick package home, she can keep it in the freezer for as long as she wishes. When she takes it out, she has no work except to turn on the oven or cooking range.

From a small nucleus of 13 companies which made and sold fish sticks in 1953 there are now more than twice that number, with new ones entering the field almost weekly.

Booklet on Meal

A booklet, Soybean Oil Meal Quality as It Affects Feed Performance, has been published by the meal sales department of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill.

In the foreword, the Staley Co. asserts that the economic importance of soybean oil meal quality to the livestock and poultry industry can be as dramatically charted as the value of vitamins, unidentified growth factors, and trace minerals.

Material in the booklet was compiled and edited from the company's own nutritional research and work of the leading agricultural colleges by K. N. Wright, sales manager for special feed products.

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GRITS and FLAKES . . . *from the World of Soy*

◆ A quarter century with Amsco has been completed by Allin W. Vallentyne, chairman. At a recent dinner held at Hotel Ambassador East, Chicago, he received an antique silver tray transcribed with the signatures of his associates. Presentation was by E. M. Toby, Jr., president of American Mineral Spirits Co.

◆ Kenneth A. Earhart, who has been engaged in chemical research on coatings for almost 25 years, has been named technical director of the resin division of Jones-Dabney Co., Louisville, Ky., a division of Devoe & Reynolds Co., Inc.

◆ The Cheektowaga Town Board has cleared the way for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., to erect chemical and physical laboratories and a pilot plant on Genesee Street near the Buffalo Airport.

◆ *Elmer R. Durgin has retired as editor of the Case Eagle after 38 continuous years' service with the J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.*

◆ Bryant Engineering Co., Port Huron, Mich., has begun construction of additional plant facilities which will increase manufacturing space approximately 40 percent. The new plant is being built close to present facilities.

◆ Dwight L. Dannen, president of Dannen Mills, St. Joseph, Mo., has been named a member of the board of directors of the First St. Joseph Stock Yards Bank.

◆ Election of Frank C. Haas to the board of directors of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was announced following the firm's annual meeting of stockholders. All other directors and officers were re-elected. Mr. Haas is vice president of ADM's chemical products division with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio.

◆ *The Massey-Harris Co. and Harry Ferguson, Inc., have announced the amalgamation of the two companies with a new name Massey-Harris-Ferguson, Inc. The new company plans to retain the separate trade names "Massey-Harris" and "Ferguson" and will continue to distribute the two lines of farm equipment under separate dealer franchises. Home office of both firms is at Racine, Wis.*

◆ Don Butler, sales promotion manager for Central Soya and McMillen Feed Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind., has been made advertising and sales promotion manager for the firm. Thomas S. Suelzer, manager of the insurance department, has been named to the commodity trading department. And Robert S. Derck, Eastern district assistant sales manager, has been promoted to manager of the newly formed South Central sales district. Phillip J. Kane, personnel director of the company's Gibson City, Ill., plant, has been transferred to Fort Wayne to assume the duties of insurance department manager.

◆ N. Hunt Moore, consulting engineer, Memphis, Tenn., is rebuilding the Southern Oil & Chemical Co., a tung nut processing plant at Brooker, Fla., replacing the original plant, storage houses and offices that were completely destroyed by fire last summer. Construction of the new three-Expeller-type tung nut plant of 150-tons daily capacity will begin immediately, and operation will begin by the first of the year. Solvent extraction can be added next year.

Oil Sales Manager

Promotion of Erik E. Roos to the newly-created position of refined oil sales manager of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., has been announced by Melvin J. Longbons, manager of the company's refined oil division.

Erik E. Roos

Roos, who joined the Staley Co. as a refined oil salesman in 1951, has been the assistant to the refined oil division manager the past two years.

Roos will supervise the company's oil sales district managers, salesmen and broker organization. The company maintains oil sales offices in Chicago, San Francisco, Cleveland and Philadelphia.

Longbons said the new position was created as a result of recent expansions in the production capacity of the Staley oil refinery.

To La Choy Foods

Edward M. Muldoon, general manager of La Choy Food Products, division of Beatrice Foods Co., has announced the appointment of W. P. McCarthy as general sales manager, the promotion of Gordon Swaney to assistant general sales manager and the addition of Thomas McDonough to the La Choy sales staff as sales promotion manager. Muldoon says that the enlarged sales staff is in keeping with La Choy's growing volume and the resulting need for increased service to both customers and brokers.

Mr. McCarthy comes to La Choy after 16 years with Lever Brothers Co. Recently, McCarthy has been district field manager in the New

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◆ Harold W. McMillen, chairman of the board of directors of McMillen Feed Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind., has been elected to the 30-man board of directors of American Feed Manufacturers Association. He fills the unexpired term of Fred W. Thomas who resigned his AFMA directorship and his position as president of McMillen last July.

◆ Dr. Arthur R. Baldwin, recently associated with the chemical division of Corn Products Refining Co., Argo, Ill., joined Cargill, Inc., Oct. 1, as director of research. He was winner of the coveted Norman Award in Hamburg, Germany, in 1951. He will make his headquarters in Minneapolis.

◆ R. Wayne Yoder has been appointed manager of the insecticide department of the agricultural chemicals division of American Cyanamid Co. He has been acting manager of the department since 1945. He will be assisted by Thomas J. White who was formerly assistant district manager in the Great Lakes district.

◆ *The appointment of R. V. Saunders as territory manager for North and South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska has been announced by the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill.*

◆ W. Dean Sweet, Evanston, Ill., was recently elected general manager and treasurer of Drake Mill Machinery Co., Inc., Yellow Springs, Ohio. This action was a result of the death of John E. Drake, president of the concern, who was killed in an auto accident. Mr. Sweet, well known in the grain, feed and seed industries, has been sales manager for Burrows Equipment Co., Evanston, Ill.

◆ George E. Peirce, vice president of Ralston Purina Co. of Canada, Ltd., and manager of the Purina plant in Woodstock, Ontario, has announced purchase by his company of a tract of land near Toronto for expansion. A mill will be built some time in the future on the eight-acre tract to manufacture the full line of Purina feeds for livestock and poultry.

◆ A new Central sales division of Swift & Co. oil mill department will be situated at Memphis, Tenn., under immediate supervision of Swift's Southern division. James C. Prahl, Champaign, Ill., is new division sales manager. Gene Williamson of Memphis will assist him. Cottonseed and soybean oil meals produced at Memphis, Blytheville, Ark., Portageville, Mo., and Little Rock, Ark., will be sold from the new office.

◆ *Dr. Max A. Jeter, formerly director of research for the feed mill division of the Glidden Co., Indianapolis, has joined Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association as director of research, with offices in Indianapolis.*

◆ E. M. Regenold, head of the Armorel Planting Co., and president of the First National Bank of Blytheville, Ark., has purchased the former Hemphill Elevator Co. property at Kennett, Mo., from the Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Sales Co. S. A. Regenold, brother of the new owner, will manage the firm, which will be known as the Kennett Soybean Co.

◆ Joseph Adinoff has joined the American Potash & Chemical Corp. as chief engineer of the company's Eston Chemicals Division at Los Angeles. He will supervise all phases of engineering in connection with the division's production of agricultural chemicals.

◆ *Bemis Bro. Bag Co.'s new multiwall paper shipping sack manufacturing plant has started operations in Wilmington, Calif.*

England division for Lever Brothers.

Gordon Swaney started in the La Choy sales department seven years ago.

Bagpak Sales Head

The appointment of Ross R. Worthington as sales manager of the Bagpak division, International Paper Co., was announced by A. A. Scholl, division manager.

Mr. Worthington succeeds Roy I. LaMarche, who is retiring as sales manager after 50 years of service. Mr. LaMarche will continue to serve part time in an advisory capacity.

Ross R. Worthington

Mr. Worthington first joined International Paper in 1934 as a chemist with Bagpak, Inc. He was named assistant division sales manager in 1953.

Succeeding Mr. Worthington as assistant sales manager will be A. A. Clarke.

To Georgia Firm

The appointment of Albert C. Wright, Jr., Decatur, Ill., as head of the feed division of Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co., distributor of feed ingredients, fertilizer materials and agricultural chemicals, has been announced by George W. McCarty, chairman of the board.

Albert C. Wright

A native of Moweaqua, Ill., Wright attended Millikin University at Decatur. As an employee of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. since 1947, he has in recent years been southeastern sales manager of their feed division.

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Fred Frey, Quarryville, Pa., raised this Grand Champion 4-H Steer, Eastern National Livestock Show, on Master Mix.

WASHINGTON DIGEST

See No Steep Price Swing

By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

FATS, OILS. Peak supplies of food fats are probable during the current, 1954-55, marketing year. Carryover stocks are about the same as a year ago. Production will be a little bigger this year.

There will be more lard, and about the same quantity of other fats. Production of food fats will likely be a little in excess of domestic use and commercial exports.

However, export sales of cottonseed oil by Commodity Credit Corp. will probably head off any increase in stocks. Prices of most food fats for this crop year will be lower than a year ago, but are expected to average near current levels.

These are highlights of the fats and oils situation for the coming year as it was discussed during the outlook conference in Washington the last week in October.

PRICES. Soybean prices averaged around $2.50 a bushel to the farmer during the first half of October. Last year the price to growers zoomed from $2.41 a bushel in October to $3.55 in May.

As October closed, officials felt that some weakening in the soybean market was due. Wet weather had delayed marketings as early in the season as usual. There also was a strong holding movement on the part of farmers.

But it was felt that when the harvest was finally completed and the crop moving in volume, there was likelihood of a temporary break in price to growers.

Any dip in price to growers during the late harvest period is considered to be temporary. Prices are expected to move up during the season enough to make storage profitable, but without anything like the spectacular rise of a year ago.

Most officials doubt that the grower will see $3 beans at the farm this season. Oil prices are expected to be lower this year, with markets depressed a little this fall and winter. Soybean oil prices are figured to sag below cottonseed oil prices this year, changing last year's pattern of practically no spread between the two oils.

Improvement in soybean prices later in the season is expected mainly on the strength of the demand for soybean oil meal. There will be a little more total of oilseed meals produced this season than last. However, animal units to be fed also are up. So the supply per unit is a little below a year ago.

MEAL. Meal prices are expected to improve some, though not climb to the peaks of last year. Officials don't put it down in print, but they doubt that soybean meal prices will rise to as high as $80 a ton, bulk, Decatur, this season.

The average for the year will be some lower than last season, but there will not be such sharp price fluctuations. Also, cottonseed meal prices will rise this winter and spring, it's believed, due to a much smaller cottonseed crop. The position of the two meals will be reversed, with soybean oil meal prices running a little lower than average in relation to cottonseed meal.

OIL OUTPUT. The output of edible vegetable oils and lard is expected to be around 300 million pounds more than estimated domestic use and commercial exports. This assumes little or no change in per capita use of food fats, and some increase in exports of both lard and soybeans.

Production of oil this fall and winter will be heavy. Prices will tend to be depressed. This may bring an increase in commercial exports of soybean oil, and probably would increase the rate of tenderings of cottonseed oil to CCC under the cottonseed price support program.

Domestically-produced peanut oil will be scarce due to a short crop. Imports may be larger than domestic output.

Lard supplies will be a little larger this season—up an estimated 300 million pounds. Prices will be a little lower, but the supply isn't big enough to head off some tightness later in the crop year. The wide spread between lard and edible oil prices won't continue this season.

EXPORTS. Soybean exports of 50 million bushels are counted on for the coming season. This assumes that Japan and Formosa carry out their program for increased buying of U. S. beans. Advance sales of 1954-crop soybeans have been heavy. With a smaller production of olive oil in the Mediterranean area, it looks like fair-sized quantities of soybean and cottonseed oil might be sold in southern Europe.

If exports total around 50 million bushels, the crush this season is tentatively estimated at a little over 250 million bushels.

PROTEINS. On a tonnage basis the supply of oilseed meals will be a little bigger this year than last—

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of vegetable oils

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New Central Soya Co., Inc. Advisory Board

NEWLY CREATED advisory board of Central Soya Co., Inc., and McMillen Feed Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind., is shown here. Harold W. McMillen, chairman of the board, said in announcement of the creation of the advisory board, "The objective of the advisory board is to develop and create top executive talent through multiple management principles. Each administrative, professional and executive employee is a potential member." Left to right, Richard N. Allen, assistant secretary and controller; John L. Andreas, assistant secretary-treasurer; Donald B. Butler, advertising-sales promotion manager; W. W. Cravens, director feed research and nutrition; C. I. Finlayson, Decatur plant manager; Paul E. Hensel, vice president-personnel; E. P. Kovats, manager stores division; J. L. Krider, vice president and director of feed sales; N. F. Kruse, vice president-technical director; G. D. MacLean, vice president-traffic; W. A. Seaman, northern division sales manager; Royle L. Sprunger, assistant general traffic manager; B. A. Townsend, manager, commodity department; and Wayne S. Zerkel, production engineer.

9 million tons against 8.6 million tons a year ago. Here is the breakdown by type of meal (thousand tons):

Meal	1953-54	1954-55
Soybean	4,950	5,900
Cottonseed	2,900	2,325
Linseed	525	550
Peanut	60	25
Copra	200	200
Total	8,635	9,000

On an oil meal equivalent basis, giving a value to other types of protein feeds equivalent to that of the oil meals, the estimated total supply of proteins for the current year is 13,113,000 tons. The meal equivalent total last year was 12,981,000 tons.

The number of animal units to be fed using these meals (total excludes work stock) is estimated at 168.5 million this year against 161.6 million a year ago. So the quantity per animal unit this year is set at 156 pounds, compared with 161 pounds last season.

SURPLUS LIST. Officials of Foreign Agricultural Service say they haven't fully decided yet whether to announce a public list of commodities that will be eligible for export under the surplus disposal and trade development act.

The possibility of not using a surplus list has been discussed. Some officials doubt that a list is needed. There might be more flexibility if no list were used, they argue. CCC surpluses are automatically eligible for export under the program. The law is broad enough that other surplus crops, such as fruits for instance, could be brought in on regular surplus deals as part of a package.

In none of the discussions so far have soybeans been indicated as a possible export item under the surplus disposal program.

Big 1953 Gain in Mellorine Output

PRODUCTION of mellorine and mellorine-type frozen desserts made with vegetable fats and oils other than butterfat in combination with certain milk solids in 1953 was more than double the output of 1952, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports. During 1953, a production of 22,494,000 gallons was reported in nine states. In 1952, only four states reported mellorine production. The combined production of these four states totaled 11,128,000 gallons.

During 1952, mellorine or mellorine-type frozen desserts was made in Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Illinois. In 1953, in addition to these four states, production was also reported in five additional states —Alabama, Arkansas, California, Montana, and Oregon. However, not all of these states reported production for the entire calendar year. In some states, such as Alabama and Arkansas, permissive authority by state legislative action to manufacture mellorine or mellorine-type products was not granted until after the year was under way.

Texas, which is the leading mellorine producing state, had a 1953 output of 10,870,000 gallons, an increase of 71 percent over the 6,349,000 gallons produced the preceding year. Texas was the first state in which this product was made three or four years ago. The term "mellorine" was copyrighted by the Texas State Department of Health, and its use is permitted in any other state which wishes to use the name for a product similar to ice cream but made with vegetable fats or oils instead of butterfat.

The number of plants manufacturing mellorine in the four reporting states of 1952 totaled 347. For 1953, however, the number of plants in the nine states totaled 559. Oklahoma registered a gain of 80 plants from 1952 to 1953. The number of plants in Texas increased by 56. There was no marked increase in numbers of plants either in Illinois or Missouri.

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We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use MARKET STREET for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

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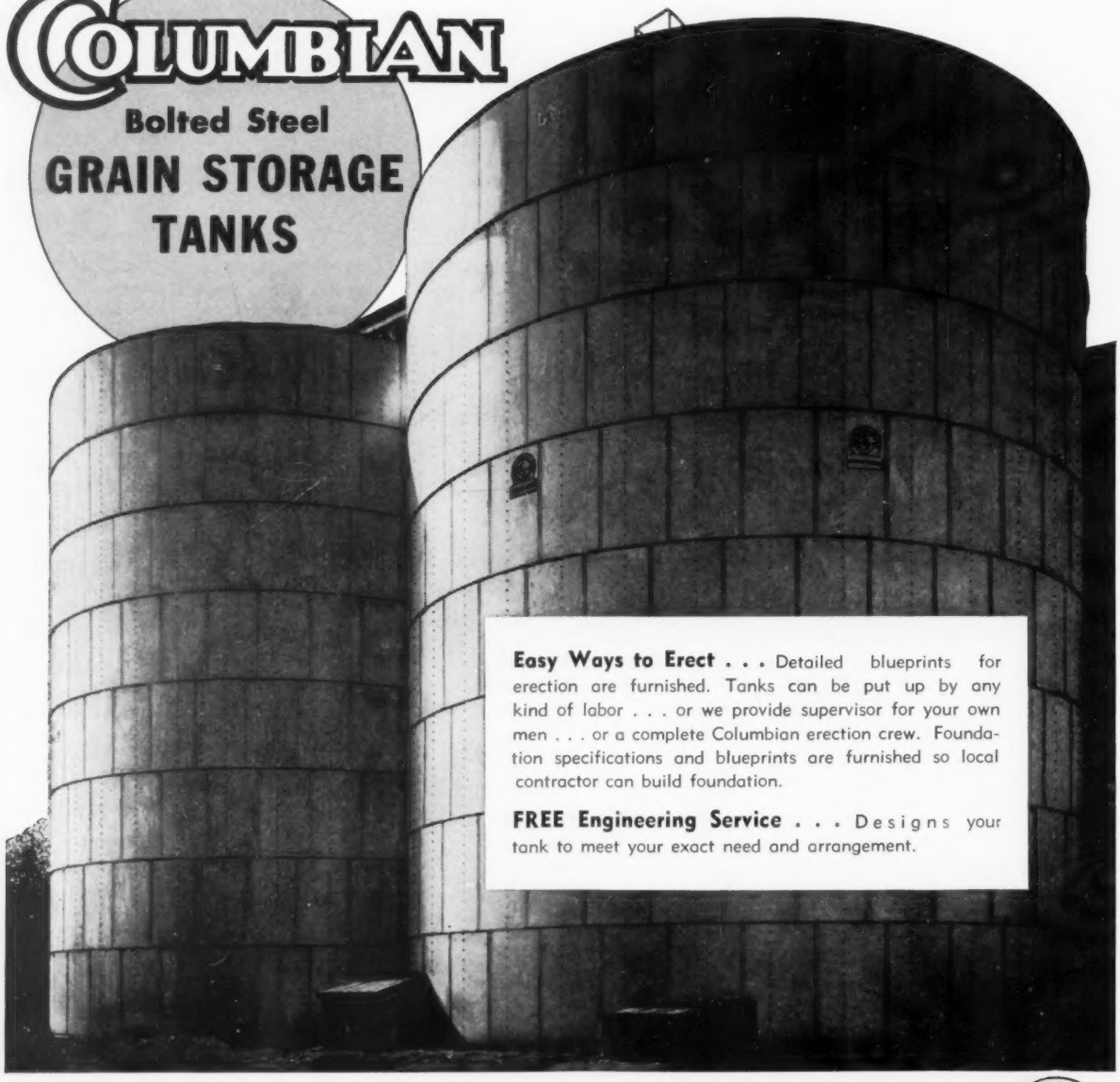

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IN THE MARKETS

FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for July and August as reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 lbs.).

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse-stocks	
	Aug. 1954	July 1954	Aug. 1954	July 1954	Aug. 31 1954	July 31 1954
Cottonseed, crude	82,890	77,097	87,734	83,911	35,881	42,249
Cottonseed, refined	82,186	78,738	147,206	108,802	§887,813	*953,654
Corn, crude	21,204	19,919	24,383	19,561	12,091	15,408
Corn, refined	22,054	17,720	19,820	16,590	4,426	4,083
Soybean, crude	166,116	173,189	183,194	137,742	117,683	132,221
Soybean, refined	171,296	127,217	169,920	146,845	78,679	78,743
Coconut, crude	31,097	34,925	45,419	35,503	†52,334	†52,308
Coconut, refined	30,092	23,211	28,561	20,608	9,314	10,121
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	17,138	13,742	13,997	9,933	42,399	42,821

*Revised. §Includes 813 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil reported by respondents to the Census Bureau as owned by Commodity Credit Corporation. This figure, as well as the comparable July 31, 1954, figure of 849 million pounds, includes quantities sold for export by CCC but not "lifted." As of Aug. 31, CCC reported that it had removed from inventory and put in an "in-transit position to other storage" about 32 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil of which it is estimated that 8 to 13 million pounds have not been accounted for in respondent reports to the Census Bureau. It is believed that unreported stocks in transit have recently been considerably larger than usual. The amount of in-transit stocks will be kept under continued review by the Census Bureau and CCC. †Data are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLE OILS, BY USES, DURING AUGUST 1954

	—Edible products—				—Inedible products—			
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Chemicals	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and greases	Other inedible
Cottonseed, refined	25,095	4,684	1,889	.....	101	.....	.....	78
Soybean, crude	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	231	.....	1,287
Soybean, refined	43,838	5,229	9,776	.....	.....	5,282	15	5,616
Hydrogenated cottonseed oil, edible	25,758	24,569	1,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrogenated soybean oil, edible	27,804	46,734	973	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fatty acid stock	.....	.....	.....	508	.....	74	.....	138

STOCKS ON FARMS. Estimated stocks of old soybeans on farms Oct. 1, at 520,000 bushels, are the lowest for the 12 years of record. Current stocks are less than one-tenth of last year, about one-fifth of the average and 58 percent below the previous low of 1,241,000 bushels on Oct. 1, 1950. The six major producing states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri account for more than 70 percent of the stocks on farms.

Total disappearance from farms during the July 1-Oct. 1 period was 3,046,000 bushels. July 1 farm stocks of soybeans were at a record low and favorable prices plus prospects for a large 1954 crop induced farmers to further reduce holdings.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS OCT. 1 (1,000 bu.)

	Ave. 1943-52	1953	1954		Ave. 1943-52	1953	1954
N. Y.	16	6	4	Del.	15	5	5
N. J.	9	8	2	Md.	25	14	5
Pa.	33	13	13	Va.	34	30	13
Ohio	341	724	106	N. C.	57	24	4
Ind.	270	593	37	S. C.	11	6	7
Ill.	573	1,338	77	Ga.	2	4	3
Mich.	54	9	(1)	Fla.	.....	(1)	(1)
Wis.	20	16	2	Ky.	17	9	1
Minn.	140	878	28	Tenn.	16	18	10
Iowa	664	1,362	69	Ala.	4	9	2
Mo.	211	491	51	Miss.	21	(1)	(1)
N. Dak.	3	4	3	Ark.	36	69	37
S. Dak.	12	76	16	La.	6	3	3
Nebr.	8	(1)	(1)	Okla.	2	9	2
Kans.	47	37	20	U. S.	2,650	5,755	520

(1) Less than 500 bushels. Crop reporting board of USDA'S Agricultural Marketing Service.

EXPORTS. U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for August, as reported by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Soybeans	738,400 bu.
Soybean oil	
Crude	598,724 lbs.
Refined, but not further processed	1,528,140 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	38,293 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis the exports for August amounted to 953,556 bushels.

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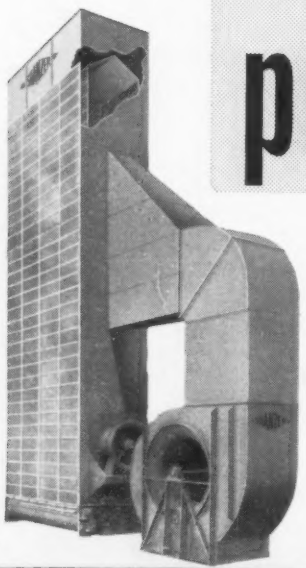

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PROTEIN PRICES. Retail protein price report for Oct. 15, by Protein Economics and Research Council, Ames, Iowa.

Food	Retail price(1)	Percent protein(2)	Price per lb. of protein(3) paid by consumer	Protein price(4) change from Last mo.	Protein price(4) change from Last yr.
Beef—					
Chuck Roast	$0.51 lb.	16.2	$2.89	— 6	— 6
Hamburger	0.41 lb.	16.1	2.02		— 6
Round Steak	0.90 lb.	17.6	4.94		+22
Cheese—					
Cottage (box)	0.24 12 oz.	19.5	1.63		0
Cured Cheddar	0.65 lb.	25.1	2.19		—13
Chicken—					
Frier, ready to cook	0.56 lb.	15.2	3.58	+ 7	—39
Eggs, Fresh	0.59 doz.	11.4	3.35	+13	—55
Fish—					
Haddock, Frozen Fillet	0.50 lb.	18.2	2.74		+10
Salmon, Canned Pink	0.53 lb.	20.5	2.49		0
Lamb, Leg	0.70 lb.	15.0	4.38	—13	—33
Milk—					
Evaporated (can)	0.14 14½ oz.	7.0	1.79		— 7
Fresh, Whole	0.22 qt.	3.5	2.48		0
Non-fat, Dry	0.40 lb.	35.6	0.97		0
Pork—					
Chops	0.85 lb.	13.3	5.92	—30	—23
Ham, Whole	0.69 lb.	14.7	4.07	— 7	— 5
Soy Flour (5)	0.20 lb.	50.0	0.40		

(1) Estimated retail prices reasonably representative of current U. S. prices on basis of spot checks and price trends. Must be adjusted to meet local conditions. (2) Percent protein, Composition of Foods, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agriculture Handbook No. 8. Foods may vary appreciably from these values. (3) In estimating the price per lb. of protein in the above foods, all carbohydrates are arbitrarily calculated at 10c per lb. and fats at 30c per lb. The dollar value of vitamins, minerals and water is considered negligible on a pure chemical market basis. The balance is charged against protein. (4) Price change of protein in cents from last month and corresponding month last year. (5) Reported by soy flour processors, not PERC.

INSPECTIONS. Soybeans, inspected by grades and percent, as reported by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (1).

Grade	Oct.-Aug. 1952-53		Oct.-Aug. 1953-54		August 1953		July 1954		August 1954 (1)	
	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%
No. 1	32,243	17	54,450	28	1,013	17	1,396	26	198	20
No. 2	90,100	46	80,930	42	2,730	47	2,521	47	454	45
No. 3	33,231	17	27,260	14	839	14	569	11	139	14
No. 4	25,197	13	19,515	10	820	14	430	8	114	11
Sample	13,847	7	12,446	6	464	8	436	8	95	10
Total	194,618	100	194,601	100	5,866	100	5,352	100	1,000	100

(1) Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,650 bushels. (2) Of the August 1954 receipts, all were yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in August included 195,000 bushels as cargo lots, 68,623 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

Grade	Oct.-Sept. 1952-53		Oct.-Sept. 1953-54		September 1953		August 1954		September 1954(2)	
	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%
No. 1	37,927	17	58,700	27	5,684	18	198	20	4,250	20
No. 2	107,649	48	92,263	43	17,549	56	454	45	11,338	54
No. 3	37,386	17	30,464	14	4,155	13	139	14	3,204	15
No. 4	28,146	12	21,065	10	2,949	9	114	11	1,550	8
Sample	14,981	6	13,022	6	1,134	4	95	10	576	3
Total	226,089	100	215,519	100	31,471	100	1,000	100	20,918	100

(1) Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,650 bushels. (2) Of the September 1954 receipts, 300 bushels were black, and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in September included 436,000 bushels as cargo lots, 760,954 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION. of the 1952-54 soybean crops, reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.).

	1952-53	1953-54
Carryover(1)	3,575	10,137
Production	298,052	262,341
Total supply (2)	301,627	272,478
Farm use including seed for season	25,180	25,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carryover	276,447	247,478
Disappearance through Aug. 31 (3)		
Crushed for oil or processed (4)	223,752	207,018
Exported	30,778	38,761
Total	254,530	245,779
Balance on Sept. 1 for processing, export, or carryover	21,917	1,699

(1) Stocks as of Oct. 1. (2) Imports negligible. (3) October through August. (4) It is estimated that around 5 million bushels of new crop soybeans were crushed prior to October in both 1952 and 1953. Therefore, 5 million bushels are included in the quantity crushed for both 1952 and 1953.

PRICE SUPPORT. Soybeans put under price support, 1952 and 1953 crops, as reported by Agricultural Marketing Service (1,000 bu.)

Farm and warehouse loans		Purchase agreements		Total	
1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
11,717	30,339	2,427	1,441	14,144	31,780

PRICES. Average price for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity price and price support rates (dollars per bushel).

Average Farm Price			Effective parity	Average price as percent of parity	National average price support rate	
Sept. 15 1953	Aug. 15 1954	Sept. 15 1954	Sept. 15 1954	Sept. 15 1954	1953 crop	1954 crop
2.33	3.23	2.51	2.80	90	2.56	2.22

Average farm and parity prices from crop reporting board.

Soybeans: Prices to farmers, acreage and yield, supply and distribution, United States, 1947-54

Year beginning October	Season average price per bushel received by farmers	Acreage harvested for beans	Yield per harvested acre	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Total supply	Exports(1)	Crushings for oil and meal	Seed	Residual(2)
	Dollars	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels						
1947	3.34	11,411	16.3	186.5	5.4	191.9	(3) 3.0	161.4	16.1	8.8
1948	2.27	10,682	21.3	227.2	2.6	229.8	(3)23.0	193.7	15.9	4.0
1949	2.16	10,482	22.3	234.2	3.2	237.4	(3)13.1	195.3	19.0	7.0
1950	2.47	13,814	21.7	299.3	2.9	302.2	(3)27.8	252.0	18.2	.0
1951	2.73	13,545	20.9	282.5	4.2	286.7	(3)17.0	244.3	19.5	2.3
1952	2.72	14,338	20.8	298.1	3.6	301.7	31.6	234.4	20.5	5.1
1953(4)	2.63	14,366	18.3	262.3	10.1	272.4	40	212	23.1	—5
1954(5)		17,329	19.1(6)	331.3	2	333	50	252	23	3
1955				(5)5						

(1) Including shipments to U. S. territories before April 1948. (2) Computed from unrounded numbers. Includes use for feed, direct use for food, and loss. (3) In addition, exports of soybean oil, in millions of pounds and the soybean equivalent in millions of bushels were as follows: 1947, 113 (11.9); 1948, 300 (30.6); 1949, 291 (29.4); 1950, 490 (50.5); 1951, 271 (27.1); 1952, 93 (8.6); 1953, about 72 (6.5). (4) Preliminary. (5) Forecast. (6) Indicated Oct. 1. By Agricultural Marketing Service. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Soybeans: Yield, price and value of products per bushel of soybeans crushed, United States, 1947-54

Year beginning October	Oil Yield	Oil Price(1)	Oil Value	Meal Yield(2)	Meal Price(1)	Meal Value	Value of products Total	Percentage distribution Oil	Percentage distribution Meal
	Lbs.	Cents	Dollars	Lbs.	Cents	Dollars	Dollars	%	%
1947	9.5	23.7	2.25	47.5	4.04	1.92	4.17	54	46
1948	9.8	13.1	1.28	47.2	3.30	1.56	2.84	45	55
1949	9.9	12.3	1.22	48.0	3.22	1.55	2.77	44	56
1950	9.7	17.8	1.73	47.6	3.22	1.53	3.26	53	47
1951	10.0	11.3	1.13	47.8	4.17	1.99	3.12	36	64
1952	10.8	12.1	1.31	48.5	3.38	1.64	2.95	44	56
1953(3)	11.0	13.7	1.51	48.5	3.93	1.91	3.42	44	56

(1) Simple average price per pound using the following quotations: Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills; soybean meal, bulk, Decatur, quoted as 41 percent prior to July 1950, 44 percent beginning July 1950. (2) Excludes beans crushed for flour; if these beans were included, the yield would be about one pound less. (3) Preliminary. By Agricultural Marketing Service.

STOCKS. Agricultural Marketing Service's commercial grain stocks reports (1,000 bu.).

	Oct. 5	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	Oct. 26
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets				
Atlantic Coast	1	41	50	59
Gulf Coast	804	693	776	1,096
Northwestern and Upper Lake	0	4	31	30
Lower Lake	4,154	4,465	4,055	4,019
East Central	810	1,143	1,706	1,993
West Central, Southwestern & Western	113	176	200	237
Total current week	5,882	6,522	6,818	7,434
Total year ago	4,427	7,672	11,829	13,573
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets				
Total current week	0	0	0	0
Total year ago	0	0	0	0
Total North American Commercial Soybean Stocks				
Current week	5,882	6,522	6,818	7,434
Year ago	4,427	7,672	11,829	13,754

PRICE SUPPORT. U. S. Department of Agriculture reports 6,422 bushels of 1954-crop soybeans placed under loan as of Sept. 15. All are under warehouse-stored loans. No part of the crop from earlier years has been resealed.

SHORTENING. Standard shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

Sept. 25	5,636,807	Oct. 9	5,676,373
Oct. 2	6,295,955	Oct. 16	6,121,692

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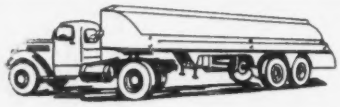
Ship By 
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PROCESSING OPERATIONS. Reported by Bureau of the Census for August and September.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS, EXCEPT CRUDE OIL, AT CRUDE OIL MILL LOCATIONS: PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND TRANSFERS, AND STOCKS, SEPTEMBER 1954 - AUGUST 1954

Products	Unit of measure	Production		Shipments and transfers		End of month stocks	
		Sep. 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 30 1954	Aug. 31 1954
Soybean:							
Cake and meal	tons	257,685	354,454	346,756	378,971	61,632	150,703
Lecithin	1000 lb.	1,884	1,763	1,915	2,744	1,700	1,767
Edible soy flour, full fat	tons	384	(1)	415	376	55	86
Edible soy flour, other	tons	5,502	5,231	5,637	5,431	655	790
Industrial soy flour	tons	2,288	(1)	2,643	2,226	(1)	(1)

(1) Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

SOYBEANS: RECEIPTS, CRUSHINGS, AND STOCKS AT OIL MILLS, BY STATES, SEPTEMBER 1954 - AUGUST 1954
(Tons of 2,000 pounds)

State	Receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	Sept. 30 1954	Aug. 31 1954
U. S.	463,911	131,056	334,206	443,856	276,532	146,827
Arkansas	1,493	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,923	(1)
Illinois	242,221	38,449	169,822	169,613	142,263	69,864
Indiana	(1)	(1)	49,879	66,710	39,947	(1)
Iowa	37,627	18,754	39,552	84,814	20,069	21,994
Kansas	4,586	(1)	1,221	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	11,591	(1)	11,830	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	6,008	10,740	9,623	18,550	1,139	4,759
Mississippi	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	15,891	1,712
Missouri	27,776	(1)	6,368	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio	24,162	5,567	31,301	51,502	8,657	15,796
All other	108,447	57,546	14,605	52,667	44,643	32,702

(1) Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION AND STOCKS AT OIL MILL LOCATIONS, BY STATES, SEPTEMBER 1954 - AUGUST 1954

State	Crude oil (thousand pounds)				Cake and meal (tons)			
	Production		Stocks		Production		Stocks	
	Sep. 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 30 1954	Aug. 31 1954	Sep. 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 30 1954	Aug. 31 1954
U. S.	125,318	166,116	26,130	36,859	257,685	354,454	61,632	150,703
Arkansas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	531	(1)
Illinois	64,445	64,116	8,204	11,953	123,524	129,408	33,601	58,337
Indiana	18,690	25,405	6,320	9,570	39,677	55,040	12,840	42,266
Iowa	14,763	31,593	4,363	5,019	32,109	68,500	2,411	19,643
Kansas	407	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,008	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	4,593	(1)	(1)	(1)	10,003	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	3,363	7,159	2,221	3,108	8,015	16,101	(1)	(1)
Mississippi	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Missouri	2,376	(1)	393	1,875	5,329	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. Carolina	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio	11,642	18,824	2,556	3,474	26,239	42,564	1,662	3,614
All other	5,039	19,019	2,073	1,860	11,781	42,841	10,587	26,843

(1) Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

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New Method of Distribution Means SAVINGS to You

Because of our new policy of selling direct to the consumer—and not through agents—customers now can order the late model 400-G Steinlite Moisture Tester direct from the Seedburo Equipment Company at a reduced price.

This new method of distribution will improve service and delivery and at the same time materially reduce the cost of distribution—making it possible for you to purchase a 400-G at a considerable savings. We invite your inquiry.

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Please send me literature on the 400-G Steinlite Moisture Tester now listed at the new low price of $345.00

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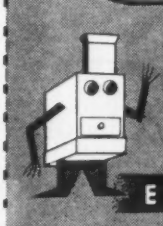

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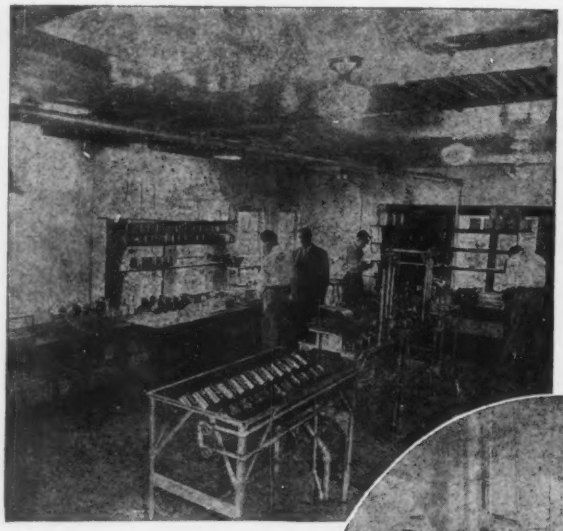

The Chicago, Ill., laboratory is equipped with the most modern equipment for refining soybean oils.

The Des Moines, Iowa, laboratory with all the latest equipment for refining oils.

The Oil Refining Department at the Memphis, Tenn., laboratory, with a capacity of 150 refinings daily.

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NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

DATED INOCULANT. The first manufacturer of legume seed inoculants to date its product, the Nitragin Co. of Milwaukee is now embossing the expiration date in the metal lid of each Nitragin can, according to John Matchette, president.

The new embossed date cannot be altered and is very easy to read. The high legibility and the relatively early date help dealers to sell only fresh Nitragin inoculants of high nitrogen-fixing power.

For further information write Soybean Digest 11e, Hudson, Iowa.

MANLIFTS. A new bulletin has been issued by Humphrey Elevator Co. to illustrate the complete line of Humphrey manlift elevators which are used in flour and feed mills and grain elevators to provide ready-at-hand, simultaneous up and down transportation for employees.

There are comprehensive data on the four standard models plus information on special equipment to meet various operating conditions and comply with state codes.

For a copy of Bulletin HB-54 write Soybean Digest 11g, Hudson, Iowa.

SPOUTING. Robinson "Pneu Spout" provides the latest method for spouting non-abrasive materials. It is easily and economically erected with unskilled labor. A file, hacksaw and hammer are the only tools needed.

"Pneu Spout" is attractive, sanitary and dust tight. It takes up less space than other methods, and is easily cleaned and maintained. The manufacturer, Thomas Robinson & Son, Ltd., England, also points out that it can be dismantled quickly and reused elsewhere with a minimum of waste.

The Day Co. is exclusive distributor in the United States.

For further information write Soybean Digest 11d, Hudson, Iowa.

INDUSTRIAL DETERGENT. A new industrial detergent, "Planisol," is being supplied to the fatty oils, meat packing and meat processing industries, by the Votator division of the Girdler Co.

"Planisol" is a general purpose detergent and may be used for a wide range of jobs. It is highly alkaline but contains no caustic soda or potash and can be safely and easily handled by plant personnel.

For further information write Soybean Digest 11f, Hudson, Iowa.

DISK HARROW. John Deere announces a new disk harrow—the Model "RW." Extra simple, extra rugged, low in cost, the Model "RW" is a rigid wheel-type harrow.

In plowed ground, stubborn stalks, tough stubble—wherever there's a call for a rigid, fixed-angle, wheel-type harrow — it will do outstanding work. In soft ground, the rubber-tired wheels serve as gauges—keep the harrow at the desired depth.

The "RW" is made in seven-, eight-, nine-, ten- and fourteen-foot sizes, with 16- or 18-inch disks.

For further information write Soybean Digest 11b, Hudson, Iowa.

SWIVELOADER. Stephens-Adamson Co. offers a new bulletin covering its line of fixed and portable "Swiveloaders" for loading or storing bulk materials. The new "Hi-Type Swiveloader," designed for loading over grain doors of box cars at capacities up to 150 tons per hour, is featured along with the standard "Swiveloader" and a portable unit known as a "Swivelpiler."

For further information write Soybean Digest 11c, Hudson, Iowa.

SUBSOILER. This revolutionary new Ferguson tool has been designed for double use:

1—As a rugged, low-cost subsoiler for breaking up moisture-resistant "hardpan" and

2—As a time- and money-saving flexible pipe and cable layer for installing underground water and electric lines.

The subsoiler has a deep cut, up to 22 inches. Narrow V-shape cutting edge reduces soil resistance and saves wear.

For further information write Soybean Digest 11a, Hudson, Iowa.

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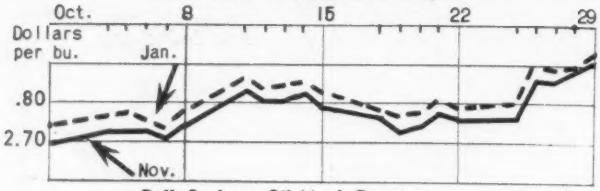
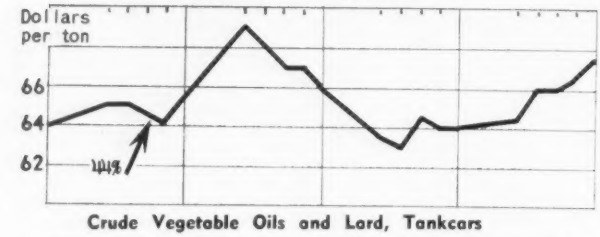
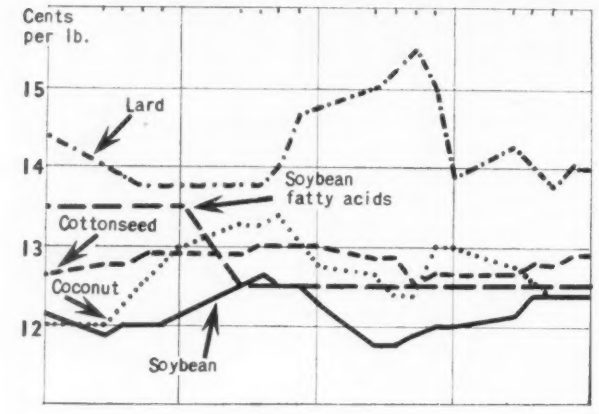


Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur

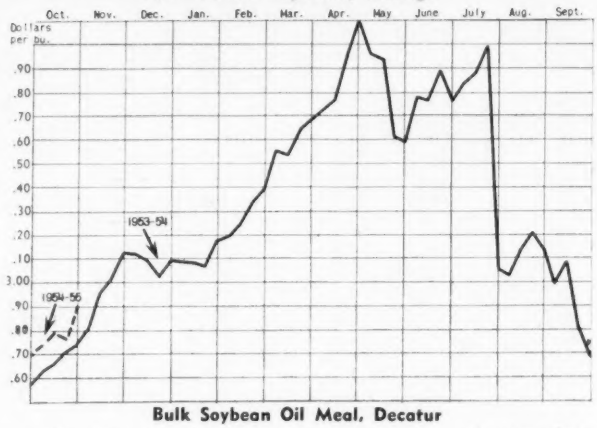


Crude Vegetable Oils and Lard, Tankcars

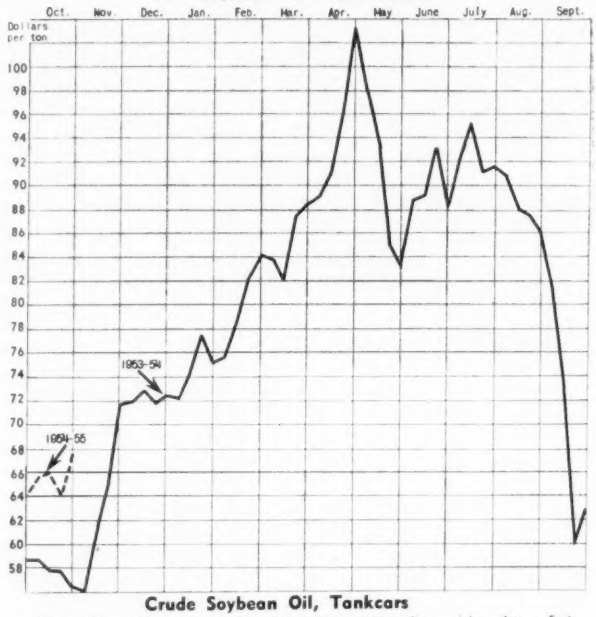


TRENDS AT A GLANCE (Friday prices)

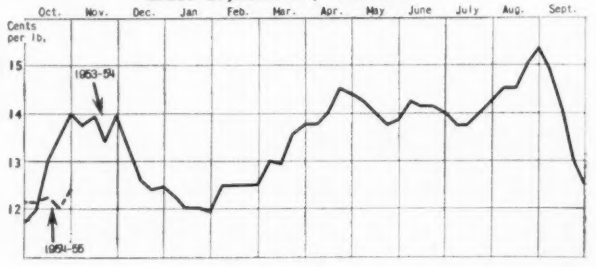
Near Futures Soybeans, Chicago



Bulk Soybean Oil Meal, Decatur



Crude Soybean Oil, Tankcars



October Markets

OUTSTANDING influence in the October markets was the fact that soybeans just did not come in anything like the expected volume, whether from a slow harvest or an exceptionally strong holding movement on the part of farmers.

Harvest was much slower than expected and a large bushelage still remained in the fields at month's end. And farmers were said to be holding 75 percent or more of the crop in most northern areas.

Processors and exporters were both said to be having difficulty in obtaining supplies. Stocks at principal markets had not been built up by the end of October, and free supplies in commercial channels were at very low ebb. Processors, refiners and feed mixers were all said to have low inventories.

But opposing factors in the markets that were expected by some to make themselves felt were:

1—The large crop that will break all records by far if it is all harvested.

2—A thin market for soybean oil meal due to a slow demand for mixed feeds. Feeders apparently were going a little slow on protein concentrates due to lower livestock prices and the open weather which has resulted in more than the usual amount of green feed this fall. Processors expressed doubt that the mixed feed market can justify the higher meal prices processors will need to come out at the prevailing prices for beans.

Soybean, oil and meal markets were all very sensitive to every change in weather conditions that affected the progress of the crop. As a result, markets were erratic with a strengthening trend at month end.

The talk was that producers will hold their crop until the new tax year which begins Jan. 1; or for a $2.75 to $3 price. But there was some expectation in the trade that a considerable volume would have to be sold due to high moisture content of harvested beans.

Some observers were pointing out the possibility of producers who were holding beans overplaying their hands. They said it is evident that if the normal volume of beans is processed between now and Jan. 1 (about 20 million bushels monthly), large supplies may be available soon after the new year.

SOAP STOCKS. Acid soybean soap stocks delivered Midwest advanced from 4½ to 4¾ cents a pound in October; and raw soybean soap stocks opened and closed the month at 1⅞ cents a pound.

UNIFORMITY

Made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.

PURITY

High purity that helps avoid non-recoverable residues. Low non-volatile content.

MULTI-STORAGE AVAILABILITY

Can be shipped promptly from Baytown, Texas, or Bayonne, N. J., *when* you want it, *where* you want it.

EFFICIENT SOLVENT RECOVERY

Narrow boiling range allows complete removal from extracted oil and meal.

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Esso Hexane offers high quality combined with uniformity and dependability. Be sure to specify Esso Hexane for your processing and chemical requirements

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Results from "balanced solvency." Recovered oil has good color and refining properties.

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SKELLYSOLVE-B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about −20°F.

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SKELLYSOLVE-D. Quality solvent at competitive prices. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth, general extraction uses. Closed cup flash point about 3°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-F. Extracting cottonseed meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and for pharmaceutical extractions where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about −50°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve-C or -D. Closed cup flash point about 20°F.

"Doc" MacGEE says: Putting "all your eggs in one basket" can be the far-sighted thing to do . . . especially when it comes to Solvents! One 100% dependable source of supply —Skellysolve. Regardless of floods, snows, windstorms and war, Skellysolve's flexible manufacturing and shipping methods deliver the goods.

You can depend on Skellysolve. Specifications are always "on the button" to protect your product and your manufacturing processes. Close boiling ranges. Low order of toxicity. Sweet odor. Low sulphur content. A minimum of unsaturates, pyrogenic decomposition products and excessively volatile compounds.

Ask any plant operator about Skellysolve's fast vaporization from oils and meals, low end points, freedom from greasy residues and low solvent losses. Compare Skellysolve for batch-after-batch uniformity and you'll see why so many users conclude it's good business to "put all your eggs in one basket" when it comes to Skellysolve!

For free technical information, write today! If yours is a special solvent application problem, take advantage of the services of the Skellysolve Technical Fieldman. He'll be happy to try to help you solve your problem. Call, write or wire. There is no obligation, of course.

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